

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—  
CLOUSEL.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—  
KING LEAR.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF  
THE BLACK CROOK.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—  
HOME—BLIND DEVILS.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 729 Broadway.—HUNTED  
DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LENOIR.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—  
GRAND OPERATIC CARMINAL.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF  
RICHELIEU OF THE FETTER.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEY; OR, WAT DOWN  
SOUTH—MAN AND TIGER.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
SARATOGA.GLOUSE THEATRE, 78 Broadway.—VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—GREEN BANNER.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—ADRIENNE  
LECOQUET.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—LE TRO-  
VATORE.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARI-  
ETY ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-  
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 554 Broadway.—  
NEGRO MINSTRELS, FANCIES, BURLSQUETS, &c.RYAN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 5th  
and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, BURLSQUETS, &c.MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—MOORE'S AND  
KELLY & LION'S MINSTRELS.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.—MISS GLENN'S READINGS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway.—  
DR. CORBY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN  
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 418 Broadway.—  
SCENES AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Monday, February 13, 1871.

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ments.10.—The Joint High Commission.—Some of  
the English journals hope for the most excel-  
lent and beneficial results, both to England  
and America, from the labors of the members  
of the joint High International Commission.  
The "political atmosphere is to be made  
clear." That will be healthful and pleasant  
even of itself, not to speak of any other good.  
It is rumored in Washington that Sir John  
Rose being unable to serve on the commission  
his place will be filled by the appointment of  
his Grace the Duke of Argyll or the Duke of  
Devonshire.GENERAL SICKLES AND CUBA.—It is offi-  
cially stated in Washington that Minister  
Sickles is carrying on negotiations with the  
Spanish Court relative to claims for damages  
to American citizens arising out of the revolution  
in Cuba. It is very satisfactory to see  
that these matters are opened at this particular  
time of a general balancing of our outstanding  
claims; and it is a suggestive fact in this con-  
nection that Secretary Fish insists that any  
convention for an adjustment must be held in  
Washington.A NEW AGITATION IN FRANCE.—The peo-  
ple of Nice are in tumultuous agitation for a  
repeal of the union with France. They wish  
to obliterate the consequences of Napoleon's  
work after the Italian war. The Nizzards  
want to return to their first allegiance to Italy.  
They have had a city meeting for the attainment  
of this object. French troops were  
called out and dispersed them at the point of  
the bayonet. A very cogent argument, indeed,  
but in glaring contradiction to the French  
democratic principle of the right of popular  
self-government as it has been expressed by  
the men who now attempt to rule the republic.THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of  
the Union League are to meet in Philadelphia  
next week, and the members imagine among  
themselves that there are great evils for them  
to remedy in the social and political atmos-  
phere of the South. Among other things they  
think that general amnesty must not be  
thought of for the present. There is too much  
hard feeling toward Union men in the South-  
ern States, and the prospect of democratic suc-  
cess is too imminent. It is now nearly six  
years since the close of the rebellion, and we  
would like to propound this question to the  
learned statesmen of the Union League:—If  
such is the state of affairs in the reconstructed  
South as you represent it to be, after five years  
of military and political and social reconstruc-  
tion under the leaders of your own League  
itself, does such reconstruction serve its pur-  
pose, and is it best to continue it? And  
another:—Is it likely that the rebel soreheads  
who rule the majorities in the rebel States  
would have had any majorities at all to back  
them by this time if a full and generous  
amnesty had been extended to the Southern  
people five years ago?The French Elections—The New National  
Assembly—The Republic Voted Out—  
What Then?

Upon her new National Assembly just elected hangs the destiny of France—king, emperor or president—kingdom, empire or republic. The armistice agreed upon at Versailles between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre, and which expires on the 19th instant (Sunday next) at noon, had for its object a treaty of peace through an authorized representation of the French people. No other object is named in the armistice. The present Government of the National Defence, though recognized by Bismarck as *de facto* the government of France, has been and is regarded by him as a spurious usurpation, a self-constituted body, the mere accident of a chapter of accidents, utterly incompetent to enter into any binding engagement beyond the necessities of a state of war. When it is considered, too, that this election of a National Assembly was proposed by Count Bismarck as the condition of an armistice early in the siege of Paris, and that Favre and his colleagues refused to accept it, and that it was at length extorted from the Parisian branch of this provisional government as one of the necessities of a starving population, it becomes evident that Favre, Gambetta and company have been convinced from the beginning that their government does not represent the will of the French people and could not survive a *pit-biscuit*.

The Jacobin Gambetta and his Jacobin colleagues in the national defence doubtless overruled Favre and Trochu upon the first proposition of Bismarck for a National Assembly; but, in the second case, without consulting Gambetta, there was no alternative to Favre but to assume the responsibility. We have seen, in the next place, the unscrupulous character of this desperate demagogue, Gambetta, in his proclamation from Bordeaux, excluding from these Assembly elections the Bourbons and the Bonapartists, and in the face of the armistice providing for "a free election." A hint from Bismarck, however, that there must be "a free election," or that he would recall the imperial Corps Législatif dispersed in September last, promptly brought about from the National Defence at Paris and Bordeaux the suppression of this outrageous decree of this aforesaid desperate demagogue. This checked the adventurer whose foolish course since his flight from Paris in a balloon has made only a bloody mockery of this crude experimental French government of the people, and in a "free election" France, it appears, has voted the *dichance* of this fantastical republic.

From the reports so far received it appears that in the cities—especially those in the south, such as Bordeaux, Marseilles and Lyons, which have escaped a scorching from this war—the republican "reds" have been successful, while the suffrages of the provinces, or "rural districts," have been divided between the Orléanists, the moderate republicans and the imperialists in the order named. The loose materials of the great cities, which have nothing to lose and much to gain from a republic of the communist order, calling for a new division of all the lands and property in France among all the people, have gone for the Gambetta republicans. On the other hand the property holders, including the peasantry on their small estates, prefer things as they are to any change which threatens to dispossess them. And, again, the Catholic clergy of France see in Gambetta, Garibaldi and Company only the enemies of their Church, aiming at its destruction, and so the influence of the Church has been welded against the republic. We infer from the general results reported that the Orléanists, headed by M. Thiers, who will represent four constituencies, will be the strongest party in the Assembly; that next will come the conservative republicans, next the imperialists and lastly "the reds." The chances thus appear to be in favor of the Count de Paris, the same who, in 1848, when a little boy, was proposed to the National Assembly as a compromise, with the flight of his grandfather, Louis Philippe. The boy was brought in as the last chance for the monarchy, but he came "too late." On the other hand, the disastrous blunders and alleged imperialist treacheries of the war seem to have operated in these elections against the Bonapartists; but still, as the half-way house between the Bourbons and "the reds," this new Assembly may come to a compromise on the empire.

The object, however, named in this fast expiring armistice, as the only object of the election of this National Assembly, is a responsible national body with which Germany can treat for peace. Count Bismarck expects a definite issue from this Assembly, peace or war, by Sunday next at noon, and he is ready for either alternative. If the French ask for a brief extension of the armistice, in view of a treaty of peace, it will, we suppose, be granted. We expect that the Assembly, within a day or two, will meet at Bordeaux, and that, as in conjunction with the present Government of National Defence, it will at once proceed to consider the terms of peace offered by the German Emperor. The issues involved are tremendous; but the necessity for action is urgent, and so these great questions, which, under other circumstances, might occupy a twelvemonth of discussion, may be settled in a single day, after the usual fashion of treaties as between a victorious army and a badly defeated army still standing face to face. But should a little more time be asked it will not doubt be granted; and inasmuch as the object of this Assembly—named beforehand to the French, and with some general understanding of Germany's ultimatum—is a treaty of peace, we expect from this convention a definite ending of the war.

M. Thiers, we dare say, will be appointed in behalf of the Assembly as the head of the committee to confer with Count Bismarck, and the report of this committee will be ratified by the Assembly. M. Thiers will understand the exigencies of the case, and will make peace on the best terms he can command. He will know that Bismarck has the game in his hands, and that the turn has come to France to be cropped and shaved by a foreign barber. That she will be shorn of the province of Alsace, with its million and more of inhabitants, who, though French in their sympathies, still mostly retain their old German speech, is morally certain; that she will have to consent to the demolition of a Ger-

man occupation, for a time, of Metz and other strong places thereabouts, as "material guarantees" for the payment of a heavy indemnity, we have been repeatedly told; and also that some of the best iron-clad ships of her navy will have to be surrendered to Germany. That the Germans will be somewhat exacting is certain, with their recollections of their repeated humiliations and spoliation from the first Napoleon, and not forgetting "the rectification of our Rhine frontier," intended in this war by Napoleon the Third. But there is no visible alternative to France but the choice between losing a little, comparatively, as the price of peace and hazarding even her existence as a nation from the resumption of the war.

Assuming, then, that this National Assembly will restore peace on the general terms indicated, will it next proceed to the restoration of the Bourbons or the Bonapartists, for apparently Gambetta and Garibaldi have spoiled the case of the republic? But this Assembly, elected for the single object of peace, may adjourn after this object is accomplished and after providing for a new election for the reorganization of the government with the removal of the German armies. In the event of the adoption of this course the return home of the three hundred and fifty thousand French imperial soldiers now held as prisoners of war in Germany may turn the scale. It is possible, too, that the conditions imposed by Germany in reference to the return of these prisoners may enable them by a *coup d'état* to restore the empire. All that we know is that this National Assembly has been elected by the Germans as a responsible national body with which to treat for peace; and all that we are reasonably sure of is that peace will be made, and that, after securing her conditions of peace from this Assembly, Germany will retire from France. After this a new French government may be quietly established or chaos may come again. Which is it to be, order or chaos, who can tell?

## Napoleon's Proclamation.

Napoleon, from his luxurious captivity at Wilhelmshöhe, has declared to the world that, "betrayed by fortune," he has kept "a profound silence, which is misfortune's mourning." To say the least of it he places his situation and accounts for his silence in a most delicate and touching manner. The time has come, however, when he declares he will no longer remain silent before his country's disasters. If we may anticipate his future productions by the proclamation now before us Napoleon will neither add to his friends nor strike terror to his enemies by the publication of such papers. How the empire was overthrown and how the "unauthorized government" that succeeded it was established is a piece of intelligence neither new nor interesting; and though the captive Emperor may console himself with the patriotic reflection that his dynasty was a secondary consideration altogether when his country was in distress, still we cannot lose sight of the fact that when he became a captive after Sedan the power which, for long years, he exercised over the destinies of France disappeared like a vision. Of what avail, then, would have been the voice of Napoleon? To whom could he appeal? The armies he had commanded were prisoners, and the continued defeats which the French forces sustained previous to the final disaster at Sedan had undermined the little popularity which the French people entertained for their emperor. Napoleon could not have accomplished anything by pursuing a different course to what he did. He reposed in silence in the shadow of the disasters which he himself brought on the country, because he knew he could do nothing else. This is the plain English of his situation. "France should be united to her wishes," says the captive. Does his Majesty mean to hint by this that the French people wish him to resume the imperial purple and again wield the sceptre of an empire? Though Napoleon "has no room for personal ambition" it is probable that he still clings to the idea of returning to Paris and again resuming the power which was wrested from him by the prowess of German arms.

## The Sermons Yesterday.

Another severe snow storm tested the Christian virtues of city devotees yesterday, and many of them tripped in the faith. It was very unpleasant weather, thought many of the weaker followers, to go to hear the sermons which probably you heard last Sunday, and, besides, we can read them all in the HERALD to-morrow. But these parleying Christians must remember that it is not the mission of the HERALD in these reports to support them in their wavering and straying away from Jesus, but to bind them faster in the faith and to spread the good seeds over a greater field than the pent-up pulpits can possibly reach. They missed many excellent sermons fresh from the fountainhead yesterday by their lack of zeal.

Dr. Armitage, at his church on West Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, preached on the crucifixion, and commended the last dying scene on the cross to his hearers as an instance of Christian resignation. All the combined ills of human flesh and the moral heroism of Earth can never contrive to furnish a case at all approaching its sublimity. Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire, delivered an excellent sermon on the text, "Let your light shine before men," at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Dr. Buckley preached upon the subject of the Christian's hope at the St. Paul's Roman Catholic church. Bishop Bayley, of St. Mary's church, Hoboken, gave an interesting sketch of the past and present Rome, and its probable future under the "debasing" influence and control of the Italian government. In Washington Dr. Newman gave a very interesting discourse on the subject of official honesty, in which he scathed legislators and public officials of all grades for the prevalence of lobbying and bribery, and rowed political tricksters generally up Salt river. These are a few of the sermons which we present in our columns to-day. They are the gift of the words of wisdom which fell from the mouths of God's ordained teachers yesterday, but they are not the only sermons which the HERALD preaches this morning. Study the local columns, search the living pictures of everyday life that are to be found renewed every morning in our pages, and the preacher and the student will find there texts even for such grand discourses as Christ preached from the Mount.

## The London Weekly Reviews on Anglo-American Difficulties.

The London weekly reviews of January 23, just received, have each editorial articles on Anglo-American difficulties. Of course the articles were all written before the appointment of the joint High Commission, and evidently in ignorance of the intentions of the government. These journals, including the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, the *Economist*, the *Examiner*, the *Pall Mall Budget*—which last is a republication of the better class of articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—are in some respects a more reliable index of the sentiments of the thinking and reflecting portion of the British public than the *Times*, the *Telegraph*, the *Standard* or the *Daily News*. What they say about our international difficulties ought not to be uninteresting to us.

The *Economist* and the *Examiner* direct attention particularly to the Fish-Motley correspondence. The judgments pronounced by both journals on the correspondence is not flattering either to Mr. Fish or to Mr. Motley. The *Pall Mall Budget*, the *Saturday Review* and the *Examiner* treat specially of the fisheries, incidentally only touching on the Alabama affair. In the *Pall Mall Budget* and in the *Saturday Review* a history is given of the fishery question, from the treaty of 1783 down to the present time. From the British standpoint the case is admirably made out. Both journals quote from the Convention of 1818, which is still in force, the following clause:—"The United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby conceded to them."

The *Budget* feels emboldened to declare this to be "so clear that it would drive anybody who had not General Butler's temperance to despair." The *Review* puts it not less strongly when it says:—"It is for the purpose of asserting the claim which his predecessors had formally 'renounced forever,' that General Grant accuses the government of the Dominion of unfriendly conduct, and proposes a direct violation of treaties to exclude Canadian vessels from the waters of the United States." The *Review* concludes by asserting that "the series of speeches like those of General Butler, and of State papers after the model of General Grant's Message, might create a permanent estrangement between Canada and the United States." "If American diplomats," says the *Budget*, in a milder strain, "begin a negotiation about the fisheries, with an admission that the Canadians are only doing what they have a right to do, we may hereafter state the reasons which lead us to think that some concessions may be made."

Of all the journals the *Examiner* takes the most sensible view of the general situation. It admits that the Canadians have an exclusive right to the fisheries within three miles of their coast and that American vessels found fishing in Canadian waters are liable to forfeiture. But it very justly says:—"The Canadian authorities claim to proceed upon the Convention of 1818, which is the only treaty governing the rights of the parties; but their interpretation is repudiated by the American government, and is, moreover, unsupported by the custom of half a century. If they are right in contending for the power to prohibit the entry of American vessels it is the first time the claim has been advanced, although the treaty has been in existence since 1818. Even supposing that the Canadians have in certain events a right to exclude American fishermen, the exercise of that right may be an unfriendly act, and may lead to retaliatory measures. The French had an undoubted right to expel all Germans from France; but such a step, justifiable as a means of defence against the wide organization of German spies, if taken in time of peace would have been an outrage. There is also an ugly inconsistency between the policy of exclusion carried out in Canada and our Eastern policy. We went to war with China to compel the admission of English goods, and especially of a certain drug from which the Indian government draws a great revenue. We compelled the Japanese to open their ports by a display of naval superiority; and we can hardly refuse to the United States privileges that we have extorted in the East by 'blood and iron.'"

The *Examiner* admits the justice of President Grant's complaint that American vessels are examined before local Canadian courts, and where anti-American feeling runs high, and advocates the establishment of an international prize court, composed of representatives of different countries, and which might be held alternately in London and Washington. Such a court, the *Examiner* thinks, would go far to assure permanent peace between the two branches of the English-speaking people.

As we said before, all this was written before the appointment of the joint High Commission, and in ignorance, in all probability, of the intentions of the British government. Now that the Commission is so soon to meet, and that all outstanding questions between the two peoples are to be submitted to its consideration, the speculations of the reviewers are of the less value. In securing the appointment of this Commission General Grant has won a great victory; and if the Commission is successful, as we have no doubt it will be, in removing all differences and causes of irritation as between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and the New Dominion, General Grant will have entitled himself once more to an expression of gratitude from the American people—an expression of gratitude which we may rest assured will not be grudgingly given in 1872.

THE WEATHER SIGNAL SERVICE.—The War Department has decided to furnish forecasts of the weather hereafter on the basis of the three daily reports which are now received from all the telegraph stations in the country. It will certainly invest the dry details of the reports with greater interest to all the people, as well

as our merchants and seamen, to have some official indication of what the weather will be for the next twenty-four hours.

## England Preparing for Defence Against Invasion.

A cable telegram, dated in London yesterday, which appears in our columns to-day, comes in prompt confirmation of the HERALD special exhibit of the military situation of Great Britain which appeared in our pages the same day on which Queen Victoria opened Parliament. The British government acknowledges officially that the country is preparing for war—that the island is in danger of invasion. The Ministers of the Crown estimate the cost of the army for the year at sixteen millions of pounds sterling. The country around the city of London is to be surveyed for the purpose of a topographical selection for the best defensive positions lying between the metropolis and the seacoast. New fortifications are to be built at Dover and Harwich and on the Island of Malta. All this involves most costly propositions, and that, too, at a moment when John Bull is complaining loudly of his taxation and endeavoring lustily to save something for "a rainy day." On what side lies the danger? From French republicanism, or the consolidated imperialism of offended Germany? Is the alarm produced by exterior or interior symptoms? Has British democracy received an impulse which moves the people from St. Giles to the garrets and cellars of Manchester and Birmingham?

## The Question of Religion Approaching to a Serious Issue.

A special HERALD telegraph letter from Florence, which we received yesterday through the cable and publish to-day, reports the exciting and rather alarming fact that the question of religion in Europe is likely to be brought to a point of issue, and this by means of a system of arbitrament which may perhaps involve all Christendom in agitation and turmoil before its termination. We are told that a Roman Catholic league has been formed in Belgium having for its object an armed interference in behalf of the Papal temporalities and for the vindication of the sovereign lay authority of the Pope. It is asserted that the promulgators of this association, or organization, have already extended its ramifications into Austria, Spain, and some of the provinces of France, and that its operations are directed by a secret conclave, which is assembled on an island in the Mediterranean. The movement is absolutely against the sovereignty of King Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty is, consequently, on the alert, and, as is stated in the telegram, his government is already informed very extensively as to the intent and means of the conspiracy.

Busy rumor may, possibly, in this instance be mistaken. It may be that the very active political intrigues which are being carried on by the Bonapartists in the neutral centre of Belgium, and which have become still more lively as the day of the complete assembly of the French Parliament approaches, have been mistaken by the outside world for a Catholic Church movement. Bonaparte may have, as he has personally in former years, sought the sanctuary of the altar; or, in other words, endeavored to cloak his cause under the garb of the vestments of the clerics. This would be certainly a very unworthy act; but a desperate case, as we are told by the physicians, needs desperate remedies.

Should the case prove to be exactly as stated, however, the results will be most serious to the entire social system of the world as at present constituted. It will bring the question of religion to the homes and firesides of the peoples for discussion. It will unsheath the sword of St. Peter, leaving out of sight and out of mind the healing influences which were exerted by the Great High Priest to heal the wound which the weapon of his overzealous Apostle had inflicted. For the words of the Sermon on the Mount will be substituted the orders, "draw swords" and "fix bayonets" of modern war. The worst passions of humanity may triumph for a time over the scriptural beatitudes of charity, joy, peace and patience; and this, too, after the exercise of an evangelism of love during eighteen hundred years. We can hardly believe that it will come to this. We incline to our first theory—that Bonapartism is agitating Christianity selfishly and unnecessarily, and we sincerely hope that our inferences may prove correct.

## The Haytian Revolution.

It is nothing new, of course, to hear of a revolution in Hayti, for internal dissensions and wars among rival political chiefs are almost normal in that country. The last general war that occurred there was but a year or two ago, and resulted in the overthrow and execution of Salnave, the President. Now it seems they have originated a new row at Port au Prince, the capital, and although the revolutionists were defeated at the first onset there is little doubt that it is the kindling of a great flame that will renew the fiery scenes of Salnave's time unless some friendly nation interferes. One of the chief causes of this outbreak, we do not doubt, is the present threatened annexation of St. Domingo to the United States. There are numerous little cliques of warrior politicians in both St. Domingo and Hayti who get up a revolution on any shadow of pretext merely to effect some change in the office of the Presidency, to which they all aspire, and that so important a question as the annexation of one of these Slaves twin republics to the United States could be even broached without a war is simply preposterous. The consequence is that the appointment of Ben Wade's Commission has fired the Haytian heart, and they have jumped at the chance of putting some of the disappointed politicians back into office again. One result of this new fight has already shown itself, and that is a strongly expressed wish on the part of the respectable citizens who desire permanent peace to bring about annexation with the United States. If St. Domingo should finally be annexed Hayti would evidently have to fall in line the same way. That this would be best for these rudimentary republics, which are too weak to defend themselves against a foreign foe and too unmanageable to keep the peace within their own limits, is beyond question, and it is equally beyond question that the United States needs as strong a foothold among her own

West Indian buttresses as the nations of Europe have held for so many ages. We can dovalt these two issues easily enough. Annexation, not only of St. Domingo but Hayti, will bring about the two consummations—give us not only the required foothold, but give peace to the two distracted territories.

## Hall—Beecher—Hepworth.

The three most popular and eminent divines in this city or vicinity are those whose names head this article. They are representatives of three different schools of thought, two of which are classed as orthodox and one as heterodox, though in the public esteem a different classification might be made. They are men whose pulpit power lies in totally different directions, and yet almost instinctively the people go to hear their words from Sabbath to Sabbath. Their congregations yesterday were larger, probably, than those of any other ministers in New York or Brooklyn, and they will be found so on any given Sabbath in the year. Rev. Dr. Hall is an Irishman, about forty-six years of age, and gifted with that natural eloquence peculiar to his race and country. His pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of this city has been marked with great spiritual prosperity. His eloquence is not of that boisterous kind which makes an impression by noisy demonstrations and thumpings on pulpit or Bible. Nor does it consist in saying witty things or pretty things in sermons or in lectures in the pulpit or on the platform. But it is that eloquence which springs from the most thorough belief in and sympathy with the truths uttered and the people who hear them, and which expresses itself in Christian exactness and personal directness. Whoever has listened to the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, will understand more readily what sort of eloquence this is. Dr. Hall's manner and style of pulpit discourses, especially to his own people, partake more of the conversational and familiar than perhaps any other minister in this city; and it is almost impossible to sit under his instructions and not feel that he speaks directly and personally to each individual. There is a solemnity in his manner and address which impresses one even at first sight. His sermons are deeply scriptural, and his prayers are a beautiful blending of the divine utterances of the Saviour and of his disciples, so that there may appear in both as little of Dr. Hall, but as much of Jesus Christ, as possible. The Doctor is a thorough theologian, an eminent scholar, a diligent student of the Bible and of such books as have any relation thereto, and a sound and logical reasoner. He seems to appreciate, perhaps more fully than most men in his calling, that he is Christ's ambassador, and his sole aim and object is to make full proof of his ministry. Our readers will find in another column a synopsis of a sermon preached by Dr. Hall yesterday, which is such a plain and practical exposition of an event with which the Jewish and the Christian Church is so familiar that each will find no great difficulty in drawing forth the lessons of Christian morality which it contains.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has a national and almost universal reputation, based originally perhaps as much upon that of his father as upon any intrinsic merit of himself. His sturdy republicanism led him early in life to take decided ground against slavery, and by illustration and imagery, in which he is very prolific and happy, without abusing slaveholders personally or as a class, he was able to make the venerable institution appear ludicrous in the eyes of the nation. Anti-slavery men were not as numerous in those days as they became subsequently; neither was the doctrine as savory as it is now. Hence the boldness of Mr. Beecher's attacks on it attracted the attention of the press and, through it, of the people, and his popularity was thenceforth secured. Mr. Beecher is a great student of men and things—much more so than of books—and his illustrations of Scripture truths are very largely drawn from facts in nature or in social or political life with which his hearers cannot be unfamiliar. His radicalism reaches down to the inner depths of his soul, and by years of training has acquired a degree of mastery over him so that he does not speak with the ordinary caution that preachers exercise when addressing promiscuous audiences on religious subjects. Unconsciously, perhaps, therefore to himself he frequently makes use of phrases which may shock the ears and offend the consciences of weak brethren. Such, for example, as his recent description of St. Paul as a "blue-eyed Jew," his more ancient assertion that he had "knocked the bottom out of hell," and others of a kindred stamp which appear in his sermon published in to-day's HERALD. "Many a man," said he yesterday, "prays to the devil, believing him to be on the throne of the Almighty." Again, "If I thought that the world was a huge bag and the nations wildcats swinging around in it, fighting with infernal noises, I should have no heart to preach." And again, "That I consider that a heresy which strikes the Gospel of Christ flat in the face." There is, perhaps, no other Christian minister in this land with the culture and genius of Mr. Beecher who would use such forcible though quaint expressions to illustrate the same ideas. Mr. Beecher is nothing if he is not original. His theological faith is as difficult to settle as the color of the chameleon's skin. One day he is thoroughly orthodox, but the next he is as thoroughly heterodox. He is reputed to be a Congregationalist, but any one who carefully reads his sermon in another page of this day's HERALD will find as good Unitarian or Universalist doctrine in it as either Dr. Hepworth or Dr. Chapin could utter. Nevertheless, he is accounted orthodox; they are not.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, D.D., is a comparatively new man among us. He came here with a reputation already high as a pulpit orator, and which he has steadily maintained and advanced ever since. He was absent from the city yesterday, and we are unable, therefore, to present our readers with a sketch of his discourse. But from what they have heard and read they will readily agree with us when we state that Dr. Hepworth is peculiarly a student of science, and in his discourses aims to demonstrate the science of religion and morals and its relation to other sciences. His discourses are the results mainly of sci-